

243,917 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was 188,658

The Evening Times

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VOL. 1. NO. 154.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1896.

ONE CENT.

SHE HAS BEEN DISBARRED

Mrs. Lockwood Can Not Practice Before Pension Department.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF A FEE

She Was Notified to Refund It, But Failed to Heed the Demand—Nothing Illegal Charged by the Officials. Her Explanation of the Case and Criticism of Red-Tape Methods.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, the woman lawyer and sometime candidate for President of the United States, has been disbarred from practice in the Pension Bureau. Nothing illegal is charged against her. She simply ignored a demand to refund a fee which she says had been allowed her after twelve days' consideration by the law division of the Pension Bureau. She has been busy with the women's rights meeting and had only answered yesterday by a full statement to the Secretary of the Interior of the facts in the case where she was required to repay the money she had earned. She had not had notice nor heard of her disbarment when a Times reporter called this morning.

"Oh, that's horrid! that's horrid!" she exclaimed in that well-known voice, made strident by advocacy of women's rights. And she looked up from behind a pile of worn law books and dingy papers.

HER EXPLANATION.

"I had a case for an old soldier," she continued. "Wait a moment; I wrote it up for the Secretary, and took it over and laid it on his table yesterday. That didn't come from the Secretary, did it?"

"They say that I didn't want to earn my fee, do they? Well, let's see. I have the record of the case here. I'll show it to you."

And she poked down among some big record books, and hauled out a volume. Opened to a page, this book showed the name, "Benjamin Thompson, Capt. P. U. S. Cavalry, No. 424, dated 9, 1863."

Below was written in brief an account of the case. It was stated that Thompson caught cold at Chapin farm, Va., in 1864, while sleeping on the ground in camp there. His lungs were affected, and he got rheumatism, affecting his right arm.

Application was made on January 2 an examination was ordered. Examination was made.

"They didn't require so much proof in those days," remarked Mrs. Lockwood, as she ran over the record. "They are running the pension attorney's business by this sort of thing. Practically no one with any ability can continue in it, and the pensioner's chances of getting his rights will be small. That would be a good way to cut down the pension list."

On September 8 Thompson changed his address, and Mrs. Lockwood, as required, notified the bureau. On January 4, 1884, the Pension Office called for all the testimony in the case. The affidavits of all physicians who had attended Thompson since his discharge at Koskoke Island were required; also how much he was hindered from work; how he contracted the disability, with circumstances in full. This was furnished.

Mrs. Lockwood spent a half day upon the work. April 22, 1885, and October 16, 1885, further attention was given the case. On November 15, 1885, she took the sworn statement of John R. Temila and A. W. Goodrich, comrades of Thompson, who gave testimony as to how Thompson received his disability.

On December 28, 1885, Mrs. Lockwood called the case. In January, 1886, much more evidence was called for. Mrs. Lockwood wrote the claimant to come, and on February 13, 1886, she took the testimony of Surgeon Bell and Dr. Thompson and others.

About the same time she secured other evidence. Later she supplied the street numbers of Temila and Goodrich.

THE CLAIMANT DIED.

On September 14, 1888, Thompson dropped dead in the street from his disease, as it was proved afterward. His wife was dead, but he left two daughters under age. Nothing was done for a long time because there was no guardian. On February 4, 1895, S. W. Tyler, who had been made their guardian, came to Mrs. Lockwood. She took up the case and got a pension allowed on July 22, 1895. She got for them \$4 a month, from December 1, 1881, to December 14, 1887, with an allowance of \$25 a month to herself as attorney.

This fee, however, was held up. She went to the certificate division and was told the case was all right and no reason appeared for refusing the fee. She went to the law division and was there told the fee was all right. After twelve days' delay she received her fee.

Six months later Mrs. Lockwood said she receive a request to refund the fee. She had repaid a fee allowed by Commissioner Baum two years and a half before, and had been mad at herself for it ever since. She paid no attention to this until she received further notice the first of this week. To this she replied by the statement furnished Secretary Smith yesterday.

At the Pension Office Acting Chief J. O. C. Roberts of the law division said Mrs. Lockwood had been disbarred for collecting a fee without service, but he would furnish no details. He said, however, she had done nothing illegal, and her disbarment was due to her ignoring a demand to refund a fee.

Heirs at Law Over an Estate.

Gertrude V. King this morning sued Elizabeth Pace, Anna May Tolson, Alvin G. King and Charles W. Tolson for sale and decision of proceeds of part of original lot 1, square 766, and part of lot 2, square 766. The parties are heirs of the late James Vermillion, who died February 9, 1882, and the property is part of his estate.

W. Preston Williamson is the attorney.

DEFENDERS OF BAYARD

Succeeded in Having Action on Resolutions of Censure Deferred.

Republicans of the Subcommittee Are Anxious to Reprimand the Ambassador to England.

No conclusive action was taken by the House Foreign Affairs Committee today with reference to Ambassador Bayard's recent speeches at Edinburgh and Bolton. At the last meeting of the committee all correspondence between the State Department and Mr. Bayard bearing upon the subject, as well as the full text of the speeches, were referred to a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Draper of Massachusetts, Pearson of North Carolina and Dinsmore of Arkansas.

This subcommittee subsequently reached an informal decision that some resolution of censure ought to be adopted by the full committee, but they adjourned without giving form to their conclusions. When the full committee met today Chairman Pitt laid before his associates four resolutions offered by different gentlemen with reference to Mr. Bayard's utterances.

One resolution, which is understood to have been prepared by Mr. Draper (who was absent) was very mild in terms and with out mentioning Mr. Bayard by name, recited, in effect, that any language by an ambassador reflecting upon the American people was indelicate.

Another resolution, of which Mr. Pearson of North Carolina was the author, was more severe in terms and strongly censured Mr. Bayard for his alleged indelicate utterances.

Mr. McCrory of Kentucky, who was the chairman of the committee of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, immediately moved that the pending resolutions be referred back to the subcommittee, which should be increased by the addition of two other members, as it was evident that the committee had reached no understanding, and that a matter of this importance should be carefully investigated.

This led to a general discussion, in which Messrs. McCrory, Money and Dinsmore spoke principally for the Democrats and Messrs. Quigg of New York, Pitt of Illinois and Pearson of North Carolina made the principal arguments for the Republicans.

The debate took a wide range. Mr. Quigg speaking with much emphasis, and insisting that Mr. Bayard deserved censure.

Mr. Pearson spoke in a similar strain. Mr. Money thought that Mr. Bayard had been guilty of an indiscretion, but that he was no reason why the House should be equally indelicate.

Mr. McCrory urged the necessity for a fuller discussion of the subject, as it concerned an ambassador who had been conspicuous as a Senator and distinguished as a Cabinet officer. He thought it unfair to place in one of the hands of the House a subject of so much importance, and thought that the Edinburgh and Bolton speeches should be read together and not separately.

The manifest purpose of the Democrats was not only to defend Mr. Bayard, but to get a full discussion of the case, involving the question of the use of the word "treason" in connection with the discussion of the hour of 12 arrived, and the committee, under the rules of the House, was required to adjourn.

The committee will be called together on Saturday, in order to dispose of the Bayard resolutions and other unfinished business.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEALERS.

Judge Bradley Holds Occupancy of Parking for Lumber Not Illegal.

The question of the use of parking for storing lumber, were argued before Judge Bradley this morning, and decided this afternoon in favor of the lumber dealers.

The question came up on a writ of certiorari by Frank Libby, whose yard is at Ninth and New York avenue north-west, from the police court to prevent the Commissioners from interfering with his use of the public space about his yard to pile lumber. He is joined in the case by Billinger & Miller, at Thirteenth and Ohio avenue, and Bell & Fryer, at Thirteenth and C streets north-west.

The lumber dealers were represented by W. F. Mattingly and the Commissioners by Attorney for the District Thomas and Assistant Duvall.

Argument was heard without taking evidence for a jury.

The Commissioners held that, under an ordinance of the old corporation of Washington, passed in 1862, such occupancy of public space as the use of the parking for piles of lumber, is prohibited.

Mr. Mattingly contended that this ordinance applied to an entirely different matter.

Judge Bradley said he had been unable to give the matter the consideration it should have to cover the whole ground. He would be obliged to confine himself to the single question of the application of the ordinance. He did not find the use of the parking in question to be illegal.

Texas Millionaire Murdered.

Brenham, Tex., Jan. 30.—Thomas Dwyer, a millionaire, was murdered last night by unknown persons in his office in the center of the business portion of the city, robbery being the purpose. He was then taken to a chern and thrown in, where his mutilated remains were found. He was seventy-six years of age, and leaves a widow and one unmarried child.

Beat His Wife to Death.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30.—John R. Haines, a farmer, beat his wife to death with a poker yesterday and then hanged himself in the barn. He is supposed to have been insane.

Death of an Indiana Pioneer.

Decatur, Ind., Jan. 30.—Columbia Harrison, a wealthy pioneer of this county, died last night. He was a cousin of the ex-President. He was eighty-six years old.

Valuable Trotters Burned to Death.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 30.—A fire occurred this morning at Narragansett Park. The flames spread rapidly, and soon burned the stables on the grounds. Fourteen valuable trotting horses were burned to death.

Enormous selling of misfit clothing at the

Misfit, 407 Seventh street, at one-third custom prices.

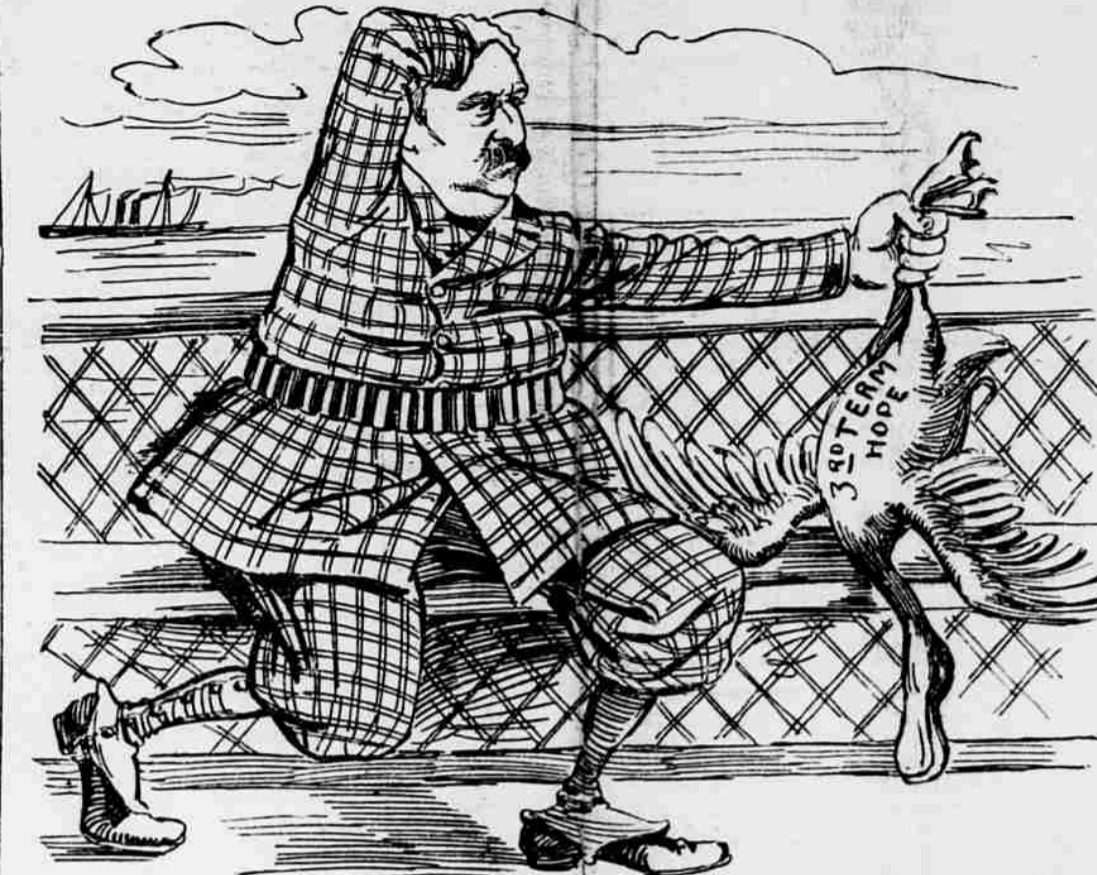
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THAT THIRTEENTH DEAD DUCK.



STUCK FAST IN THE SAND

Big St. Paul Buried in It From Stem to Stern.

VAIN EFFORT TO MOVE HER

Tugs Pulled and Hauled for Two Hours and Then Gave It Up for a Bad Job—Merritt Wrecking People Very Much Discouraged—Don't Expect Her to Float Within a Month.

New York, Jan. 30.—The most concentrated effort to haul the big American line steamship St. Paul out of her helpless condition on the beach at Long Branch was made this morning, and after two hours' hard labor the work was temporarily suspended on account of the tide. The attempt resulted in the St. Paul moving but very little. The change in her position at the end of two hours, as it appeared from the shore, was not more than five feet.

The men in charge of the work for the Merritt Wrecking Company are now almost discouraged, and they had depended upon an extraordinary high tide this morning. The direction of the wind, however, prevented the water from rising to the desired height. All the other conditions were about the same as yesterday.

TUGS BEGIN TO PULL.

The wrecking company's men began to make ready to haul on the big ship at 5 o'clock this morning. Two tugs took up the position they held yesterday—a quarter of a mile astern of the ship to the north-east.

The tugboats began to pull at 5:30 o'clock, and the ship began to move. The tugboats were pulling with a strain on the hawsers used in hauling the St. Paul by looking at a big one now lying on her deck work, comparatively speaking, did not let up an inch.

A gang of men on the ship's deck began hauling on the anchor hawsers, until it seemed as though the giant ropes, the strongest known, would snap like cotton thread. But the St. Paul stuck fast in her cradle of sand.

HAWSER WORN TO A THREAD.

Some idea may be had of the immense strain on the hawsers used in hauling the St. Paul by looking at a big one now lying on her deck work, comparatively speaking, did not let up an inch.

There was, as usual, a crowd on the beach watching the tugs at work on the St. Paul this morning.

The tugs, after they had started, did not let up until the signal to abandon further work was given. The St. Paul could not assist in the work herself. Her keel from stem to stern is hard in the sand—as hard as it ever was.

It is said now on good authority that the wrecking people do not expect to see the St. Paul afloat within a month.

Whether another attempt will be made to haul the St. Paul off the beach depends upon the weather conditions later in the day. It will be high tide at 8 o'clock tonight. The tide this morning should have been higher than at any other stage of the moon.

Capt. Merritt, in speaking today of his efforts to get the St. Paul off, said: "We are making every effort to get the St. Paul off the beach, but the elements are against us."

MOVED ONLY FIVE FEET.

Long Branch, N. J., Jan. 30.—The steamer St. Paul seems to be destined to remain on the beach until an unusually heavy north-east storm furnishes enough water to float her. The expected full-moon high tide did not materialize last night, and no efforts were made by the wrecking crews to move the ship. The tide was at the flood at 8 o'clock this morning, when another attempt was made to pull the steamer into deep water. Three powerful tugs pulled and strained at the hawsers, and the revolving capstan assisted the tugs, but after an hour's work the big liner was moved only about five feet. The officials of the steamer appear discouraged, and unless a north-east strikes the coast soon, other means will be adopted to save the steamer.

Fatal Explosion in Steel Works.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 30.—Early this morning a boiler in the Hollidaysburg Iron & Steel Works, exploded, wrecking the building. Two men, named Tressie and Womer, were killed. Fifteen others were injured, some seriously.

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MARIN LEAVES HAVANA

Goes on a Tour of Inspection as Far as Batabano.

Small Engagements of Little Importance Reported in the Province of Santa Clara.

(From a staff correspondent of the United Press.)

Havana, Jan. 30.—Gen. Sabas Marin, acting captain general, left the city this morning on a special train, it is supposed upon a trip of inspection along the line of railway between Havana and Batabano, thirty-five miles southwest.

Several small engagements between Spanish troops and bands of insurgents are reported to have taken place at Manzanillo, in the province of Santa Clara. No importance is attached to them, however.

F. FRANK CLARK.

AN AMBASSADOR'S FUNERAL

Obsequies of the Late Theodore Runyon in Berlin.

Emperor William Represented by Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The Church Was Crowded.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—A memorial funeral service was held in St. George's Episcopal Church, in Berlin, at noon today, in honor of the memory of the late Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany.

The service began with the singing of hymn 399, which was followed by the usual burial service, confession and absolution. The Rev. Drs. Frye and Dickie, of St. George's Church, officiating, the former conducting the service, and the latter delivering the address.

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Frye

EDWIN F. UHL.



Assistant Secretary of State, One of Those Men Who Are Ambassadors Runyon's Successor.

continued the service according to the ritual. Then hymn 288 was sung, the blessing pronounced, and the organ played the "Dead March in D." while the congregation were leaving the church.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern was present as the representative of the emperor, and the entire court, the diplomatic corps and several of the imperial and Prussian ministers were in attendance. The church was not of sufficient capacity to hold all who desired to attend, and a great many private and social acquaintances of the late ambassador were unable to obtain admission. In consequence of this, Dr. Dickie, at the request of Mrs. Runyon, will hold an overflow service on Sunday in the American church.

The emperor and the empress each sent wreaths tied with ribbons bearing their initials. The members of the United States embassy and the consulates also sent wreaths as did many others.

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HAWKINS WAS SCUTTLED

Evidence Pointing to Spanish Treachery Not Lacking.

THE PUMPS FOUND CLOGGED

Cubans in New York Badly Frightened by Government Inquiry into the Affair—Gen. Garcia May Possibly Be Arrested for Violation of Neutrality Laws.

New York, Jan. 30.—After the examination of the filibuster steamer Hawkins in Baltimore she was recommended in New York. What was found true at the first examination was more than substantiated at the second, when the Cubans themselves loaded the Hawkins over. The price paid for the ship was a shade under \$15,000. It was perfectly satisfactory.

It was not until Monday night that a suspicion of anything wrong about the craft arose. Neither the captain nor engineer discovered that there was water in the engine room. One of the volunteers found it out. The men were hustled out of their bunks with hardly a chance to put on their clothes.

PUMPS WERE CLOGGED.

The pumps, which shortly before were known to be in good working order, refused to answer their purpose. They were clogged. A resort to buckets was all that was left to the patriots.

Among those in authority the supposition that the Hawkins was not thoroughly searched is not entertained. Some one aboard is held responsible for the disaster. The patriots here are cast down, but not discouraged. The Pinkerton and Spanish agents harass them as well as the United States Government. Another vessel will straightway endeavor to fulfill the mission on which the Hawkins failed.

A meeting of the Cuban Junta was held at 235 West Forty-fourth street last evening. The proceedings of the meeting were kept secret so far as the important details were concerned. It was said by one who was there that the circumstances of the purchase of the J. M. Hawkins were openly stated, and those who had lost their clothing through the unhappy ending of the expedition were assured that their needs should receive attention. It was also said much indignation was expressed by those who had been on the ship. Details, however, relating to the meeting would not be given.

PALMA WILL STICK TO HIS POST.

It was rumored today that Senator Palma, president of the junta, had tendered his resignation. This is not true, and Senator Palma said: "I will not resign or abandon my post until Cuba is free. The resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is the first step toward our recognition of independent rights, which will come later on. The report that we have been the victim of a traitor is false."

Notwithstanding Senator Palma's denial, many Cubans believe the filibusters were betrayed.

United States Attorney MacFarlane admits that under instructions from Washington the authorities here had been investigating the doings of the Cuban revolutionists in this city for some time.

He said that it is the duty of the collector of the port to secure the necessary evidence, and that all prosecutions must be held under the 67 of the United States Revised Statutes.

NO WARRANTS YET ISSUED.

"So far," Mr. MacFarlane says, "no warrants have been issued in the case of the steamer Hawkins. The section of the neutrality law applicable in the case is No. 6286, which reads: 'Every person within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States who begins or sets on foot, or provides for, or prepares means for any military expedition, or enterprise from thence against any foreign prince or State, is deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and three years' imprisonment.'"

Those responsible for the loss of the Hawkins, Mr. MacFarlane said, can be punished under the neutrality law of June 20, 1874.

In accordance with instructions from Washington United States District Attorney MacFarlane is engaged in investigating the filibuster Hawkins expedition. The arrest of Gen. Garcia and perhaps some of the other leaders of the Cuban patriots now in this city for violation of the neutrality laws, is the possible outcome of this investigation.

CUBANS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

The Cubans are badly frightened, and where yesterday there were dozens of swartly patriots chattering Spanish and declaring that the cause of Cuba Libre was bound to win despite all disasters, today

Continued on Eighth Page.

EIGHT BLOWN TO ETERNITY

Five Killed and Three Fatally Hurt in a Boiler Explosion.

Twenty More Employees of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company Are Seriously Injured

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—At 7 o'clock this morning the large boiler in the works of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail Company exploded, killing five men and injuring twenty-three, three of whom will die. The boiler was blown through the roof 300 feet into midair and came crashing down through the roof in another portion of the works.

The force of the explosion was felt in every part of this town. The dead are: George Evans, mason, crushed under the boiler.

Con. Evans, helper, skull burst open. Merrill Treese, 15 years old, head ground off under a wheel.

Two traps who had been roasting potatoes at a furnace, were buried under the ruins, and their bodies have not yet been recovered.

It is believed that Samuel Kephart, Robert McMoray and John Womer will die from the effects of internal injuries.

Twenty employees of the mill were badly scalded about the face and body, and were also injured by the fall of timbers and machinery.

The entire roof of the works was precipitated to the floor below. The works were practically dismantled.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Some of the Principal Items in the Measure as Reported.

The urgent deficiency bill reported to the Senate this morning carries an increase over the House bill aggregating \$1,509,664, the chief items being as follows:

Printing of Geological Survey, \$4,000; Mexican boundary commission, \$15,000; temporary counters in Treasury Department, \$7,500; World's Columbian Exposition, \$18,000; battle lines and sites at Antietam, \$7,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, \$50,000; back pay and bounty claims, \$75,000; navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., \$20,000; State War College and Torpedo School, \$2,000; work at Capitol, \$10,000; Government Hospital for Insane, \$19,349; expenses of United States courts, \$299,739; judgments of United States courts, \$22,866; judgments of court of claims, \$441,194; Library of Congress, construction, \$2,000; Senate, salaries and expenses, \$55,473.

The only item of reduction is the decrease of \$400 in additional compensation to clerk in Department of Justice.

Among the Senate amendments is one paying Matt W. Ransom, minister to Mexico, the sum of \$2,500.48, that being the salary due from July to August 28, which was withheld, owing to the irregularity of this appointment.

GENBOAT HELENA LAUNCHED.

Big Merchant Steamship Also Sent Into the Water.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 30.—An immense freight and passenger steamship that will be a credit to the American merchant marine and another gunboat for Uncle Sam were launched at the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company this morning.

The first was the plant steamship La Grande Duchesse, which glided gracefully down the ways into the James River at 9:28. Miss Nellie S. Eldridge of Boston was godmother for this vessel.

The gunboat Helena was launched at 1:37. Miss Agnes Belle Steele, a daughter of Mayor Steele of Helena, Mont., was fair sponsor for the vessel. She announced and christened her city's namesake in the time-honored manner.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen from Washington were present together with well-known transportation men from all over the country.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

Spirited Discussion of Several Resolutions at Today's Session.

The third day's meeting of the annual convention of the National Board of Trade began shortly after 10 o'clock today at the Shoreham, Gov. Stannard presiding in the absence of Mr. Fraley.

After the roll was called Mr. Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade, read a resolution on the death of Mr. A. R. Hill, late secretary and treasurer of the organization.

A resolution was offered asking Congress to take action on the effects of the liquor traffic on trade. After a lively discussion, it was voted down.

A resolution asking Congress to take action on the pure food law was also voted down after spirited discussion. A recess was then taken until 1:30 o'clock.

ARGUMENTS ON IMMIGRATION.

House Committee Listens to Representatives Stone and Johnson.